

MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

Labor Standards



Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine 2004





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**Fatal
Occupational
Injuries
In Maine
2004**

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In cooperation with

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Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program is a Federal/State cooperative program, created in 1990 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. All 50 states and the District of Columbia participate in the program. The CFOI program was established to determine a true count of work-related fatal injuries in the United States. Prior to CFOI, estimates of work-related fatalities varied because of differing definitions and reporting sources. The CFOI program collects and compiles workplace fatality data based on guidelines established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which are consistent for all states.

The CFOI program provides data on all fatal workplace injuries in all industries and for all ages. To be included in CFOI, a fatality must be the result of an incident that occurs while the employee is in work status.

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www.osha.gov

Scope of Fatality Data

All deaths due to work-related injuries in 2004 are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). A case is considered work-related if an event or exposure resulted in a fatality while an employee is in work status, whether at an on-site or off-site location.

Fatalities must be confirmed by two independent sources before inclusion in CFOI. Sources include death certificates, first reports of injury for workers' compensation, medical examiner's reports, Department of Marine Resources reports, Maine State Police reports, Bureau of Motor Vehicles fatality records, Coast Guard reports, OSHA reports, and news media.

Fatal occupational illnesses are excluded from this report since many fatalities due to an illness or disease may not be diagnosed until years later or the work relationship may not be known.

Heart attacks and strokes are generally considered illnesses and are excluded from the count.

However, heart attacks and strokes are considered an injury if a traumatic work injury or event was listed as a contributing or underlying cause of death on the death certificate or other medical report.

Fatal injuries that occurred in international waters or airspace surrounding the U.S. are in-scope if a U.S. death certificate was issued and the case meets the CFOI criteria for work relationship. Injuries that occurred in another country are out-of-scope even if a U.S. death certificate was issued. For example, a death in the U.S. that occurred from an injury sustained in Canada would be considered out-of-scope. A state will be responsible for compiling data for an out-of-state death, if the incident occurred in its own state. Also, work-related injuries sustained in a previous year will count for the year death occurred.

Each fatality is coded according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. Each fatality is classified in seven categories: **Nature**, **Part**, **Source**, **Secondary Source** (if applicable), **Event** or **Exposure**, **Activity**, and **Location** of the incident.

Employee Characteristics

Employee Characteristics

Table 1 lists the general characteristics of the 16 employees who were fatally injured in Maine in 2004. The list includes the ownership, employment status, gender and race.

Table 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Characteristic, Maine, 2004

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Ownership		
Private Industry	15	94.0
Other Industry	1	6.0
Employment Status		
Working for Wage or Salary	11	68.8
Self-Employed	5	31.2
Gender		
Male	15	94.0
Female	1	6.0
Race		
White	16	100.0

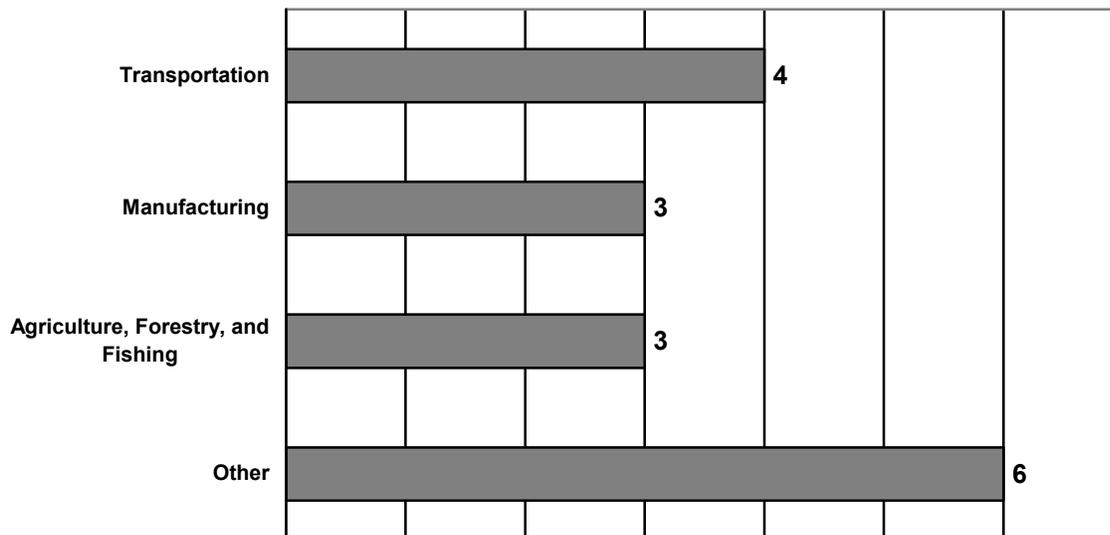
Industry

Table 2 lists the number and percent distribution of fatal workplace injuries by the industry in which the employee was working when the incident occurred (See Figure 1).

Table 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2004

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Transportation	4	25.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	3	18.8
Manufacturing	3	18.8
Other	6	37.5

Figure 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, Maine, 2004



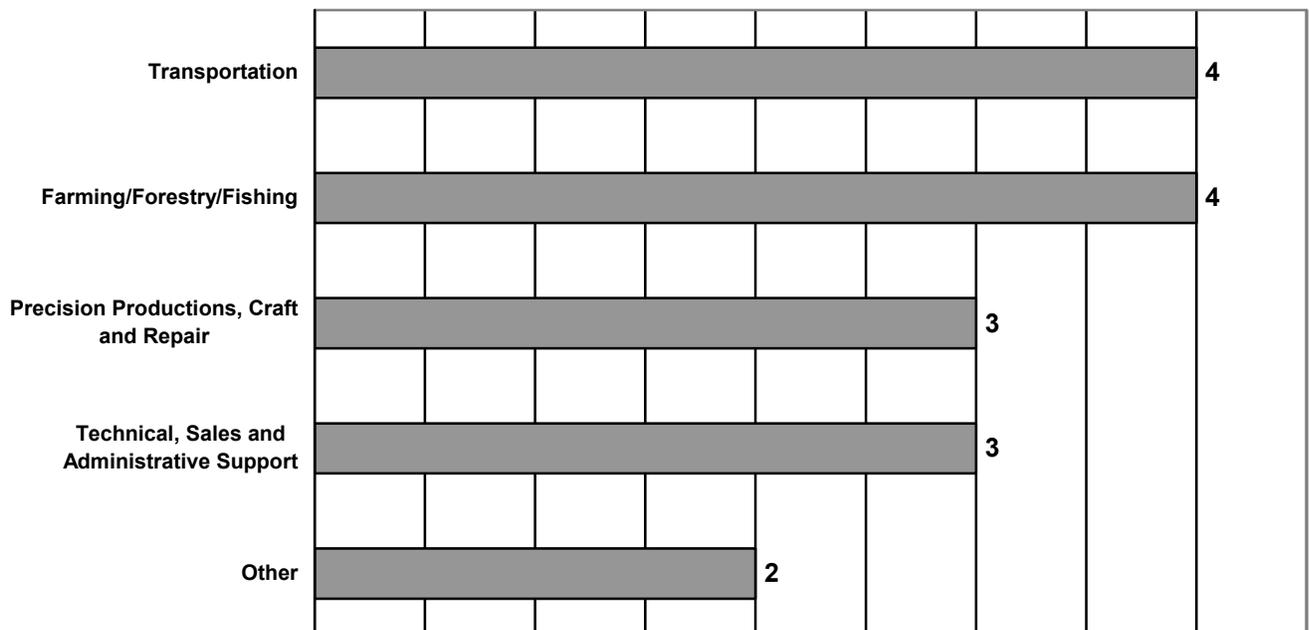
Occupation

Table 3 lists the number and percent distribution of fatal workplace injuries by the employee's occupation when the incident occurred (See Figure 2).

Table 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2004

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Transportation	4	25.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	4	25.0
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	3	18.8
Technical, Sales and Administration Support	3	18.8
Other	2	12.5

Figure 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation, Maine, 2004



Incident Characteristics

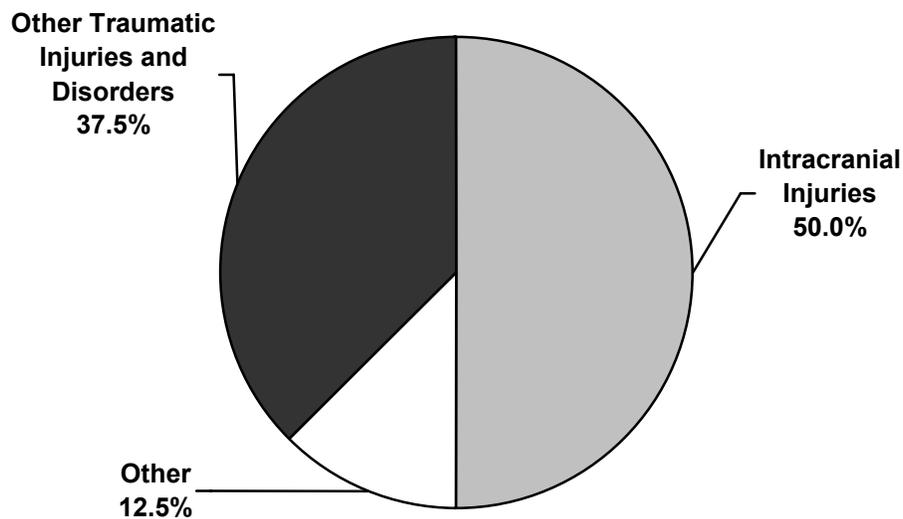
Nature

The Nature identifies the initial injury which led to the fatality. If an injury led to further complications, the initial injury is coded as the nature (e.g., for a cut leading to infection, the cut is the nature of the injury even though the death was from infection). Table 4 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Nature of injury that resulted in the fatality.

Table 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2004

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	16	100.0
Intracranial Injuries	8	50.0
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	6	37.5
Other	2	12.5

Figure 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature, Maine, 2004



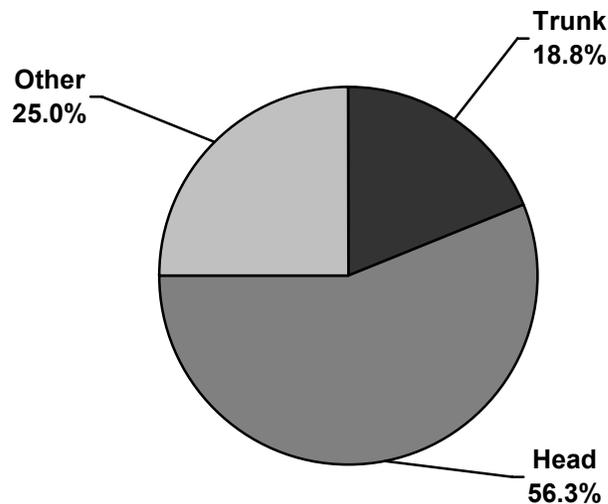
Part of Body

The Part of Body identifies the injured person's body part directly affected by the injury. Table 5 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the body part directly affected by the injury which led to the fatality.

Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2004

<u>Part of Body</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	16	100.0
Head	9	56.3
Trunk	3	18.8
Other	4	25.0

Figure 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body, Maine, 2004



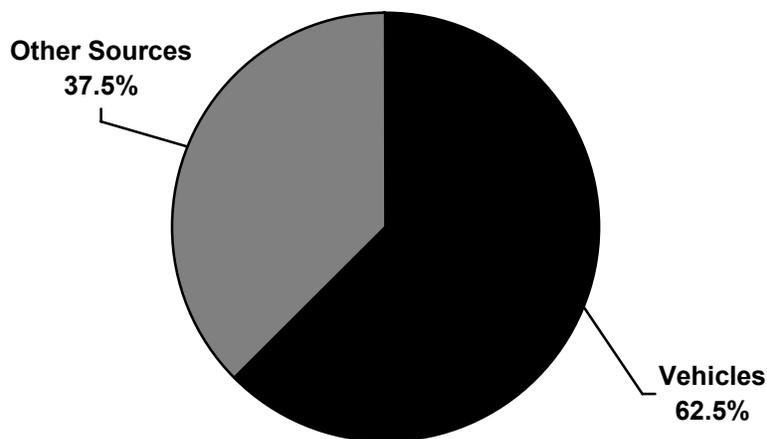
Source

The Source of the injury identifies the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion which directly produced the injury. Table 6 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Source of the injury which led to the fatality.

Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2004

<u>Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Vehicles	10	62.5
Highway Vehicles	7	43.6
Other	3	18.8
Other Sources	6	37.5

Figure 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source, Maine, 2004



Event/Exposure

The Event/Exposure identifies the actual event which directly led to the fatality. Table 7 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Event/Exposure.

Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 2004

<u>Event/Exposure</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Transportation Accidents	10	62.5
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	4	25.0
Other traumatic accidents	6	37.5
Other	6	37.5

Secondary Source

The Secondary Source identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of the injury or contributed to the event or exposure. Table 8 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Secondary Source.

Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Secondary Source, Maine, 2004

<u>Secondary Source</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	12	100.0
Vehicles	5	41.7
Other Sources	7	58.3

A fatal event may or may not involve a secondary source. In 2004, 12 fatal events involved a secondary source.

Work Activity

The Work Activity describes what the employee was doing at the time of an incident. Table 9 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Work Activity.

Table 9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Activity, Maine, 2004

<u>Work Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Vehicle and Transportation Operations	10	62.5
Constructing, Repairing, Cleaning	3	18.8
Other Activities	3	18.8

Work Location

The Work Location describes where the employee was working at the time of an incident. Table 10 lists the number and percent distribution of the fatal injuries by the Work Location.

Table 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Work Location, Maine, 2004

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total</u>	16	100.0
Street or Highway	7	43.7
Homes	3	18.8
Other Places NEC*	4	25.0
Other Locations	2	12.6

*Not Elsewhere Classified

Composite Data

Fatal Occupational Injuries, Composite Data, Maine, 1996-2004

Table 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry Division, Maine, 1996 – 2004

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Total	23	19	26	32	26	23	30	23	16
Services	4	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3	3	8	5	8	7	17	6	3
Government	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	3	6	4	5	4	--	3	4	3
Construction	6	--	--	4	6	4	--	5	--
Transportation	3	5	8	3	3	--	--	3	4
Retail	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--
Other and Non Publishable	4	5	6	4	5	6	6	5	6

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 Previous years data available upon request.

Figure 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Year, Maine, 1996 - 2004

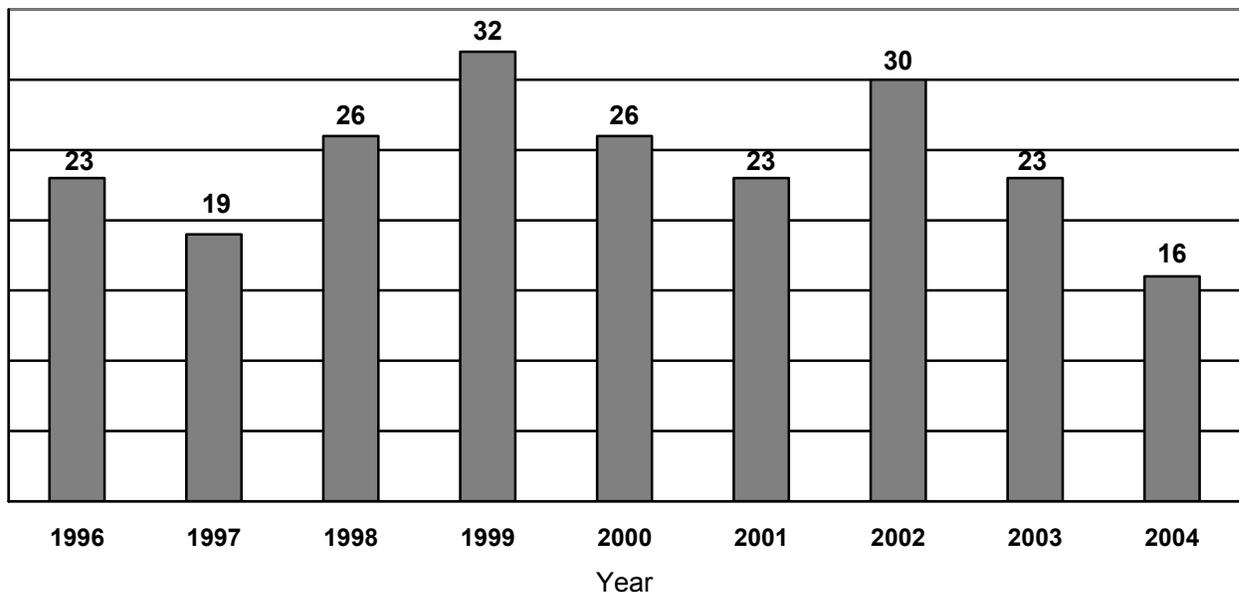


Table 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992- 2004

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
under 20	9	3.0
20-24	19	6.3
25-34	71	23.5
35-44	76	25.2
45-54	71	23.5
55-64	35	11.6
over 64	21	7.0

Figure 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age Group, Maine, 1992- 2004

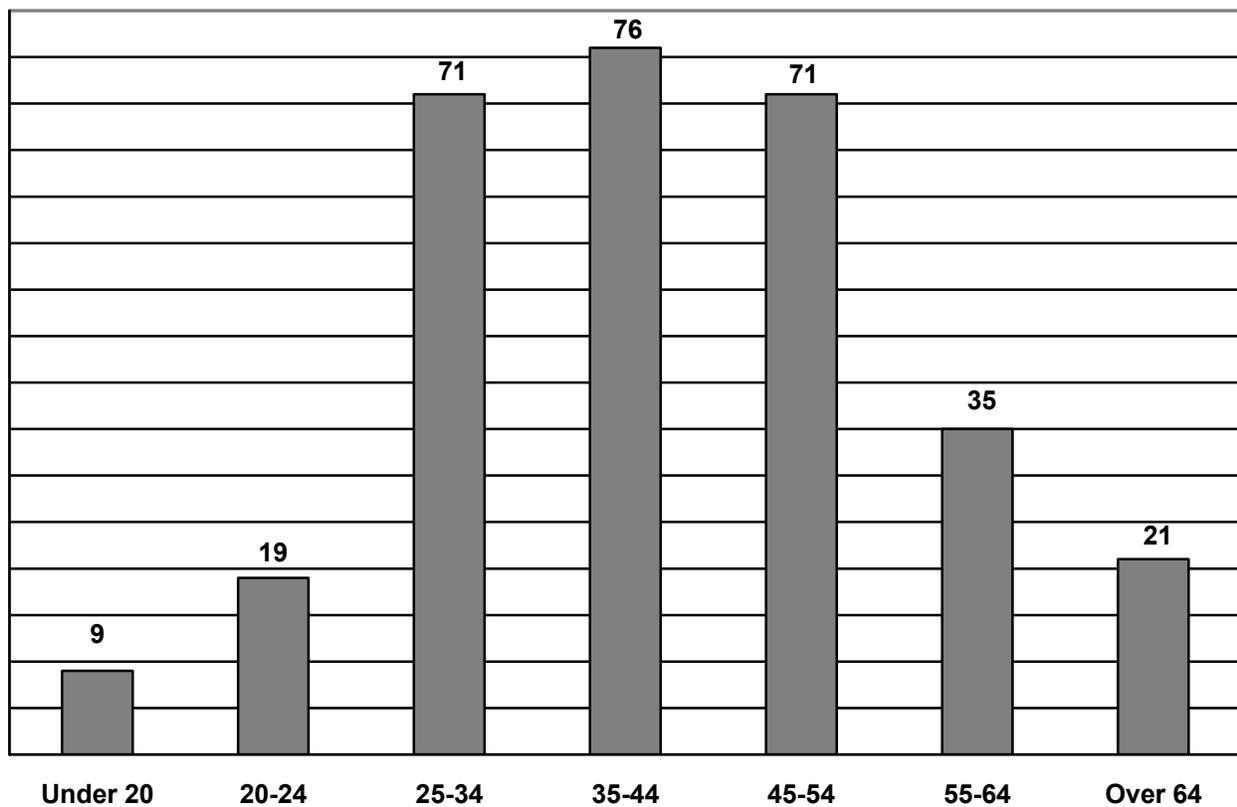


Table 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992-2004

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Transportation Accidents Highway or Non-highway</u>	<u>Contact with Objects or Equipment</u>	<u>Exposure to Harmful Substances</u>	<u>Falls</u>	<u>Assaults Suicides</u>	<u>Fire or Explosions</u>
Total	302	148	63	34	36	16	5
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	79	53	4	18	4	--	--
Manufacturing	48	11	28	--	9	--	--
Transportation and Public Utilities	45	36	5	4	--	--	--
Construction	35	5	9	8	13	--	--
Services	27	10	11	--	3	3	--
Retail	18	9	--	--	4	5	--
Government	14	9	--	--	--	5	--
Wholesale	13	13	--	--	--	--	--
Other Industry and Non Publishable	23	2	6	4	3	3	5

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Figure 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event/Exposure, Maine, 1992- 2004

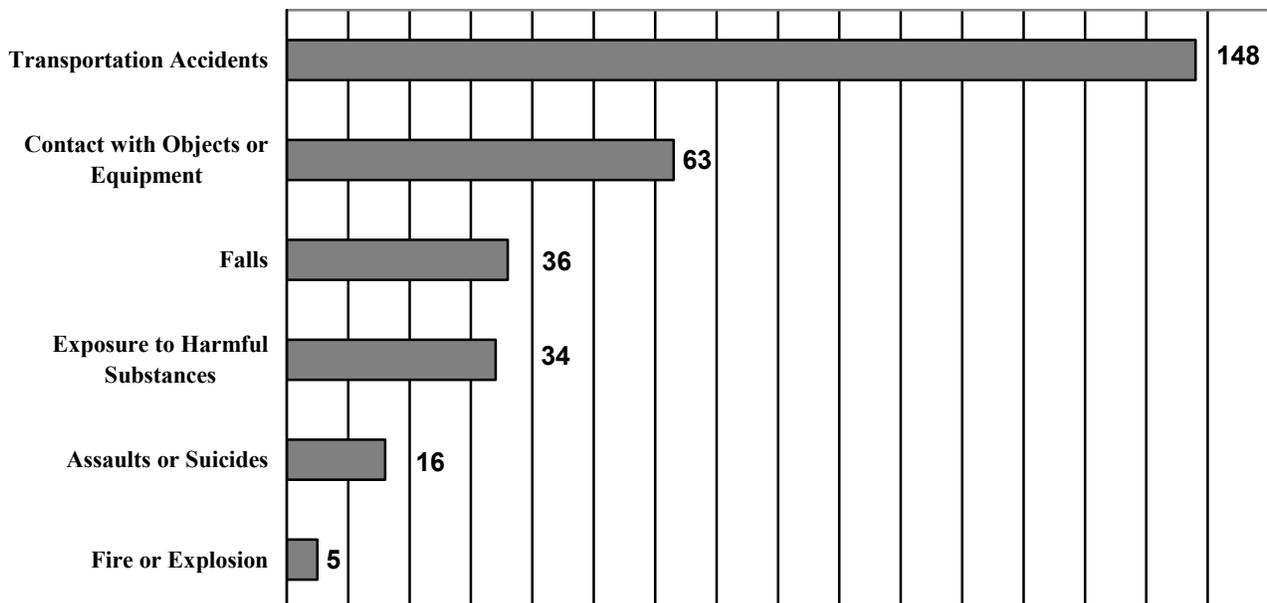


Figure 9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by County of Incident, Maine, 1992-2004



U.S. Fatality Data

Table 14. U.S. Fatality data by State, 1999-2004

State of Injury	1999 (revised)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	6,054	5,915	5,900	5,524	5,559	5,703
Alabama	123	103	138	102	121	133
Alaska	42	53	64	42	28	40
Arizona	70	118	87	101	80	84
Arkansas	76	106	68	80	87	87
California	602	553	510	478	456	416
Colorado	106	117	139	123	102	117
Connecticut	38	55	40	39	36	54
Delaware	14	13	10	11	6	10
Dist of Columbia	14	13	11	8	19	11
Florida	345	329	368	354	347	422
Georgia	229	195	235	197	199	231
Hawaii	32	20	41	24	21	25
Idaho	43	35	45	39	43	38
Illinois	208	205	231	190	200	208
Indiana	171	159	152	136	132	153
Iowa	80	71	62	56	76	82
Kansas	87	85	93	89	78	80
Kentucky	120	132	105	146	145	143
Louisiana	141	143	117	103	95	121
Maine	32	26	23	30	23	16
Maryland	82	84	64	102	92	81
Massachusetts	83	67	53	46	77	70
Michigan	182	156	175	152	151	126
Minnesota	72	68	76	81	72	80
Mississippi	128	125	111	94	100	88
Missouri	165	148	143	175	154	165
Montana	49	42	58	51	39	39
Nebraska	66	59	57	83	51	46
Nevada	58	51	40	45	52	61
New Hampshire	14	13	9	19	19	15
New Jersey	104	115	129	129	104	129
New Mexico	39	35	59	63	46	57
New York	241	233	220	238	227	254
North Carolina	222	234	203	169	182	183
North Dakota	22	34	25	25	26	24
Ohio	222	207	209	202	206	202
Oklahoma	99	82	115	92	100	91
Oregon	69	52	44	63	75	60
Pennsylvania	221	199	225	188	208	230
Rhode Island	11	7	17	8	18	7
South Carolina	139	114	89	107	114	110
South Dakota	46	35	35	36	28	24
Tennessee	154	160	136	140	136	144
Texas	468	572	534	417	491	440
Utah	54	61	65	52	54	50
Vermont	14	15	6	11	14	7
Virginia	154	148	146	142	155	171
Washington	88	75	102	83	82	98
West Virginia	57	46	63	40	51	58
Wisconsin	105	107	110	91	103	94
Wyoming	32	36	40	32	37	43

Table 15. U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event/Exposure, 2004

State of Injury	Fatalities	Event/Exposure					
		Transportation Incidents	Assaults or Violent Acts	Contact with Objects or Equipment	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires or Explosions
Total	5,703	2,460	795	1,004	815	459	159
Alabama	133	51	18	29	16	15	3
Alaska	40	29	--	--	--	3	--
Arizona	84	42	13	9	11	8	--
Arkansas	70	31	4	13	10	5	6
California	416	168	52	80	67	36	12
Colorado	117	60	25	16	9	5	--
Connecticut	54	17	12	6	16	--	--
Delaware	10	5	4	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	11	--	--	--	4	--	--
Florida	422	198	58	44	75	35	12
Georgia	231	96	24	32	50	25	3
Hawaii	25	14	7	--	--	--	--
Idaho	38	25	--	8	--	--	--
Illinois	208	83	41	33	29	14	8
Indiana	153	72	25	25	22	8	--
Iowa	82	33	5	26	14	--	--
Kansas	80	36	10	12	10	9	3
Kentucky	143	79	13	30	11	6	--
Louisiana	121	56	22	22	11	9	--
Maine	16	10	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	81	34	10	18	11	7	--
Massachusetts	70	25	8	15	13	6	--
Michigan	126	45	27	24	14	13	3
Minnesota	80	29	11	18	11	6	5
Mississippi	88	39	12	14	12	6	5
Missouri	165	82	18	36	10	16	3
Montana	39	26	4	--	4	3	--
Nebraska	46	21	4	3	9	7	--
Nevada	61	30	4	10	14	--	--
New Hampshire	15	7	--	--	3	--	--
New Jersey	129	37	20	23	33	10	6
New Mexico	57	37	8	7	--	3	--
New York	254	71	68	32	49	28	6
North Carolina	183	78	23	43	22	15	--
North Dakota	24	6	--	13	--	--	--
Ohio	202	78	39	33	24	18	10
Oklahoma	91	44	11	13	10	10	--
Oregon	60	31	--	17	7	3	--
Pennsylvania	230	87	32	50	34	16	11
Rhode Island	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
South Carolina	110	50	12	22	8	13	--
South Dakota	24	12	--	3	4	--	--
Tennessee	144	43	21	37	27	8	8
Texas	440	194	54	77	61	35	18
Utah	50	30	6	7	6	--	--
Vermont	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	171	84	17	22	27	18	3
Washington	98	35	14	26	15	7	--
West Virginia	58	34	3	14	--	4	--
Wisconsin	94	33	21	21	14	4	--
Wyoming	43	28	--	6	3	4	--

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